

ALLIED COMMANDS REFUSE TO MODIFY ARMISTICE TERMS

Message Sent to German High Command to This Effect—
Adds That Supplementary Period of 24 Hours For
Evacuation Has Been Allowed.

London, Nov. 13.—The Allied high command has sent to the German high command by French wireless a message that there can be no modification of the conditions of the armistice including the annexes, at this time.

DEMOBILIZATION PLANS PREPARED FOR PRESIDENT

Labor Needs of Employers
Canvassed Through
Questionnaires.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Plans for the demobilization of the military and naval forces of the United States now being prepared by the war, navy and labor departments, will be submitted soon to President Wilson. Preliminary details as to the plans as known today provide for the mustering out of the men on the basis of length of service and on the ability of trades and occupations to absorb the released men.

Labor needs of employers already are being canvassed by the war industries board through questionnaires. Community labor boards and local draft boards will co-operate in determining the nature of work and when it will be available.

The work of the department of labor in the assimilation of the returned soldiers and sailors will be conducted through the United States Employment service and the war labor policies board.

PRESIDENT HAS APPROVED HUN APPEAL FOR FOOD

Will Take Up Question of
Supplies With Allies
Immediately.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Germany's appeal for food has been approved by President Wilson with the promise that he will take up with the allies immediately the question of sending supplies. If assurances can be given that order will be maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food guaranteed.

Secretary Lansing handed to Minister Sulzer of Switzerland today a reply to a note delivered yesterday transmitting a message from Chancellor Ebert, requesting that the President inform him by wireless whether the United States would send food stuffs under such conditions. The President called attention to his announcement in addressing Congress Monday of the resolution of the supreme war council at Versailles concerning the peoples of the Central Empires that everything possible will be done to relieve distressing want and that steps are to be taken to organize these efforts. He concluded with the promise to act promptly on receiving the necessary assurance.

HASTEN GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR MILITARY REINSURANCE

Each of Men in Service Now Holding Voluntary Insurance Will Be Permitted Within 5 Years After Peace is Declared To Convert It to Endowment Idea.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Preparations by the government for reinsuring the lives of soldiers and sailors on their return have been hastened by the signing of the armistice.

PANAMA'S HEAD DELIVERS FINE SPEECH ON TERMS

Panama, Nov. 13.—After reading the terms of the armistice between the allies and Germany and the address delivered by President Wilson at Washington, President Porras, of Panama, said on Monday:

"The common victory means more to Latin-America, perhaps, than even those who took a more active part in the struggle."

"The emphasis that has been laid upon the rights of small nations and upon the right of self-determination has been so great that these ideas are established in the international code. Along with this goes the idea of the broader internationalism, which means that all nations will draw closer together than heretofore, without the distrust that was inevitable in the old days when internationalism too frequently was mixed with exploitation."

"The magnanimity with which the allied nations are preparing to provide food for the people of Germany and Austria is the best guarantee of the new order of international relations."

GERMAN-AUSTRIA BECOMES PART OF GERMAN REPUBLIC

Bavarian Government Asks
That Allies Punish the
Guilty.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—German-Austria has been proclaimed a part of the German Republic by the state council, says a despatch from Vienna.

The new Bavarian government has sent a message to President Wilson through Switzerland, expressing its fears that the armistice terms will bring chaos to the disordered young republic and requesting that Great Britain, France and Italy be asked to punish the guilty. The message adds that the German autocracy and military party do not deserve mercy.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The German command has asked the French government by wireless to request the population of Alsace-Lorraine to remain calm during the German retreat. The message adds that the population is hostile towards German troops.

The Germans have begun the evacuation of Gassel. A Dunkirk despatch to the Paris edition of the New York Herald, says King Albert and his family probably will reenter Brussels next Friday.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The German troops who retreated at the Doverdan camp in Belgium and raised the red flag, says the Handelsblad, attacked another force supporting the former emperor. This force was defeated and fled to the Dutch frontier where it was disarmed Monday.

Basel, Monday, Nov. 11.—The crews of the German battleships Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg have joined the revolutionary movement, according to a despatch from Brunsbüttel, Prussian Holstein.

The four battleships named are among the largest in the German navy. The Posen and Nassau are sister ships of 18,000 tons each, while the Ostfriesland and Oldenburg measure 22,400 tons each.

CLOSE LARGE DEFENSE PLANT

Long Island City, N. Y., Nov. 13.—War Department orders received here today shortly will close one of the largest government gas defense plants in the country, 1,200 men and women, many of whom have been earning from \$30 to \$50 a week, as compared with their wages of \$12 to \$15 before the war, will have to seek work elsewhere. The majority of the workers are relatives of soldiers. The plant has been operating 24 hours daily.

STOP OVERTIME ON GOVERNMENT SHIP BUILDING

Washington, Nov. 13.—That the United States government intends to economize now that the war is practically over is evident from reports around the Capitol and at War Industries headquarters. An official of the Shipping Board stated last night that orders had been sent to the leading shipbuilders throughout the country to curtail overtime and extra work and to continue with the regular force until further orders. This means that the shipbuilders will work with a normal force and without additional workmen to their present force. The saving in money will run into millions of dollars.

Contracts for future delivery of insulated wire, copper, etc., will be cancelled, or abrogated, within the next 24 hours. These contracts, which if the war continued, would run into millions of dollars, will be done away with and the government will be in a position to save all this money with a view of appropriating it for the reconstruction of the government in the future.

As forecasted in leading articles carried by the Commercial, and substantiated by statements of the dollar-a-year leaders of the several War Boards in the government service who claim their services are about to come to an end now that the war is over, dismantling will take place and the government will economize in every direction so that additional loans will not be issued by the government to meet these obligations.

These edicts were borne out by orders issued to curtail in every branch of the service additional contracts and the cancellation of prospective contracts which would be absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the war.

The orders to the shipyards are in line with the edict to all departments to curtail expenses. The chaotic condition of world finance makes it necessary for the American people to prepare for further heavy taxation and bond issues, Secretary McAdoo warned.

ASK AMERICAN LABOR TO GIVE

Washington, Nov. 13.—American labor was asked today by Secretary Wilson in a statement issued today to give some of the home comforts to soldiers and sailors by contributing to the United War Work campaign for \$170,000,000.

"You have given unceasingly of your labor to our armament and navies might have in some degree also the comforts of home."

"I call on you now, on behalf of our brave soldiers and sailors to give as freely of your earnings that they may have in some degree also the comforts of home."

Ask Wilson To Attend Conference

Messages From High
Sources in Europe Reach
Our President.

CABINET OBJECTS
BECAUSE OF RISK

No Constitutional Obstacles
To Prevent His
Participation.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Messages from high sources in Europe are reaching President Wilson urging that he personally attend the peace conference that will settle finally the issues growing out of the war. The President, it was said, today, has given no indication of how he regards the suggestion.

Members of the President's cabinet are understood to be strongly advising against the step, on the ground that it would involve useless risk and would accomplish nothing that could not be accomplished through delegates.

There are no definite constitutional obstacles to the President's participation in a peace conference to be held in Europe or any other point outside of the United States. On more than one occasion the executive has gone beyond the territorial limits without thereby ceasing to exercise his functions. President Roosevelt visited the canal zone in Central America and the St. Lawrence into Canada, and President Benjamin Harrison crossed the Rio Grande to meet President Diaz of Mexico.

NOTED FREE MASON DIES OF APOPLEXY

Charles L. Hubbard, Norwich, 32nd degree Mason, active, deputy for Connecticut, head of the Scottish Rite branch of Free Masonry, Connecticut, dropped dead of apoplexy at Newport, R. I., this morning. The news was communicated to Bridgeport this morning. Mr. Hubbard was well known throughout the United States.

AIR PLANES FOR AERIAL MAIL

Washington, Nov. 13.—Airplane and motor trucks, not needed by the army after the conclusion of peace, may be turned over to the Post Office Department by the Secretary of War under a provision of the post office appropriation bill for the present fiscal year.

The airplanes, post office officials say, can be used in the proposed extension of the aerial service, while motor trucks can be placed in service on the new parcel post routes which it is planned to establish.

WONDERFUL CHANGE AT FRONT IN FEW HOURS

American Army Marking Time Until Orders Come From
Foch—Soldiers Wondering When They Will Get
Home—Celebrations Continue.

With the American Army at the Front, Nov. 13.—The American Army is marking time until orders come from Marshal Foch for the next move. The roads near the front are filled with the panoply of the soldiers are wondering when they will get home.

All day yesterday there were many explosions behind the German lines, indicating that the enemy was blowing up ammunition dumps.

It is not probable that the Germans were destroying with the regular force until further orders. This means that the shipbuilders will work with a normal force and without additional workmen to their present force. The saving in money will run into millions of dollars.

As forecasted in leading articles carried by the Commercial, and substantiated by statements of the dollar-a-year leaders of the several War Boards in the government service who claim their services are about to come to an end now that the war is over, dismantling will take place and the government will economize in every direction so that additional loans will not be issued by the government to meet these obligations.

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EX-WAR LORD NOW PLAIN CITIZEN TO STAY IN HOLLAND

Will Be On Same Terms of
Internment As Other
German Officers.

KNOWN AS COUNT
HOHENZOLLERN

Holland Will Help Re-
patriating Allied Prison-
ers Held in Germany.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—Holland will permit William Hohenzollern to remain on Dutch soil on the same terms of internment as other high officers of the German army. He has taken the name of Count William Hohenzollern and is expected to buy an estate and remain in Holland, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The Telegraph, of Amsterdam, says he was allowed to take only his personal property from his train, the non-personal property which was brought to Holland being confiscated, as is usual in internment cases. Recent despatches have stated that the former emperor had taken a carload of archives with him into Holland.

Holland's hesitancy in dealing with William Hohenzollern is ascribed to the extremely indefinite state of public opinion in Holland being expressed in the opinion of the Mail. He says that German revolutionary soldiers along the Dutch frontier say they were strictly ordered to prevent the former emperor and his family to escape into Holland.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Holland has consented to carry on the work of repatriating allied prisoners of war now held in Germany.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—Count von Bentinck, at whose chateau the former German emperor is staying, told the Handelsblad today that it was only yesterday afternoon that he received a sudden request from the Dutch government asking him to accommodate William Hohenzollern and his suite, the number in the retinue not being given. As the party numbered about 50, the majority of its members are being lodged at two neighboring country hotels.

American castle, where the former emperor is living, is a splendid old place with luxuriously adorned apartments. Louis XIV. of France spent a night there in 1847. A few aged gentlemen accompanied the former emperor on his flight to Holland. When they reached the border they were stopped by Dutch sentinels and some local authorities. After being introduced to the former emperor, General Ouden entered the castle and had crossed the frontier and drove off. The bystanders behind the former German war lord. One of the generals in the party was in tears when the group drove away.

RUMORS CONFLICT ABOUT DEATH OF HUNCROWNPRINCE

The Hague, Nov. 13.—The former German Crown Prince arrived yesterday at Maastricht, according to a despatch received here.

Washington, Nov. 13.—It was officially stated today that the American government has no confirmation of rumors that the former German Crown Prince has been killed.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The death of the Crown Prince is confirmed by The Hague correspondent of the German News Agency at Munich according to the Matin.

None of the many reports current here of the Crown Prince's death have been confirmed.

Washington, Nov. 13.—It was officially stated today that the American government has no confirmation of rumors that the former German Crown Prince has been killed.

PREMIER SAYS WE MUST ASSIST GERMAN PEOPLE

Paris, Monday, Nov. 11.—Premier Clemenceau, in concluding his speech in the Chamber of Deputies today on the armistice terms, said:

"Germanys surrendering to us all locomotives and 500,000 cars which have been taken from us. This will embarrass her means of provision. Germany has awaited until the last minute and when exhausted, she has been obliged to accept capitulation. Conditions there are not normal. In the first hour we must come to her aid. We do not make war against humanity, but for humanity."

Sancti, Chile, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The Chilean ministry resigned today. On July 8 the resignation of the Chilean cabinet was submitted to the President, but two days later, it was reported that the ministers had consented to remain in office.

BOLSHEVIK SPECTRE APPEARS IN GERMANY OBTAINS RECOGNITION

Nations Which Have Been Embroiled in Great Conflict
Taking Stock and Planning Measures to Meet Problems—Hun Socialist Move Takes New Turn.

(By The Associated Press)

Turning from war to peace so suddenly that the transition has been almost bewildering, the nations which have been embroiled in the great conflict are hastily taking stock of the situation and planning measures to meet the problems of the future, which appear to be no less serious than those of the past.

Germany is insistent in its demands that the peace conference be held at once. Dr. W. S. Solf, the foreign secretary, says that only an early settlement of the questions arising out of the cessation of hostilities can save the German people from famine.

In the interim, however, the Germans are deprived of even civil administration in the Rhine region which will be taken over by the allies until the final adjustment of the results of the conflict. Allied and United States military authorities will govern country from which Germany agreed to withdraw her defeated legions. This new supplement to the armistice agreement, it is announced, is accompanied by the surrender of Germany of all her submarines. Under the original armistice agreement only 166 U-boats will be turned over to the Allies.

The grim spectre of Bolshevism has appeared out of the turmoil of revolution in Germany, and has received recognition at Berlin. This would seem to indicate that the true socialist movement has taken a new turn, the strength of which is so great that it cannot be ignored. Up till a short time ago the Bolshevik element was so small in Germany that it appeared to be negligible.

To guard against disorders in Russian provinces occupied by German troops, the Allies have agreed that the revolutionist sailors of the German navy have seized all the warships of the Empire and have established their control of Heligoland. What effect this will have on the agreement of Germany to surrender a certain number of vessels to the allies cannot as yet be determined.

Bolshevik forces in the Lake Balkal region in Siberia, have been defeated by the Czechoslovak and allied forces operating there. It is reported that Bolshevik resistance in that section has been broken. It is reported that the new Russian government has declared war on Germany.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS IN ARMISTICE

A summary of the changes follows:
Article 3.—Fifteen days instead of fourteen are allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or conviction. The number of aeroplanes from 2,000 to 1,700.

Article 5.—Providing for the evacuation of the German civilians from the left bank of the Rhine, stipulated that these countries shall be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of the control of the allied and United States armies and the occupation is to be "carried out by a staff of determined by the allied and United States armies holding strategic points and the principal crossings of the Rhine. Thirteen days instead of twenty-five are allowed for completion of the evacuation.

Article 6.—Providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice.

Article 7.—Providing for the abandonment or delivery in good order to the associated powers of all roads and means of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) instead of 50,000; 5,000 motor lorries instead of 10,000 and requires that all civil and military personnel at present employed on such means of communication and transportation, including waterways, shall remain. Thirty-one instead of twenty-five days are allowed for handing over the material. Thirty-six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the peace-war personnel.

Article 8.—Forty-eight hours is given the German command to reveal destructive measures, such as polluted springs and wells, and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mines or delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed originally.

Article 9.—Providing for the right of requisition by the United States and allied armies in occupied territory, has the clause added "subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern."

Article 10.—Providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted, has the following added: "This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war incurred in Holland and in Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace."

Article 12.—Providing for the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Rumania, Rumania and Turkey, is re-written. Territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that from which the Germans must withdraw immediately, and as to territory which belonged to Russia, it is provided that the German troops now there shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the international situation of those territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

Article 15.—"Renunciation" is substituted for "abandonment" in stipulation that the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk are nullified.

Article 16.—Providing free access for the allies to territory evacuated through the German eastern frontier, is changed so as to declare such access is for the purpose of conveying supplies to the populations "and for the purpose of maintaining order," instead of "or for any other purpose."

Article 17.—Originally providing for the "unconditional capitulation," within one month of all German forces operating in East Africa, is substituted by a clause requiring only "evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period of one month after the armistice."

Article 18.—Providing for the repatriation of all civilians belonging to the allies or associated powers other than those enumerated in Article 3, is amended to eliminate a reservation that any future claims or demands by the allies and the United States shall remain unaffected.

Article 22.—Providing for the surrender of 160 German submarines is changed to read "all submarines now existing," with the addition stipulation that "those which cannot take these (take the sea) shall be delivered to the material and personnel and shall remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States."

Further provisions are added requiring that all the conditions of the article shall be carried into effect within 14 days; that submarines by the allies shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately upon orders by wireless, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment.

Article 24.—Providing that the allied blockade remain in effect until the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

Article 25.—Providing conditions of evacuation of the Belgian period, during which the Germans actually had been driven before the armistice was signed) was changed in minor particulars.

Article 34.—Providing that the duration of the armistice shall be thirty days, and that if its clauses are not carried into execution, it may be renewed upon 48 hours' warning, has the following added:

"It is understood that the execution of articles of three and eighteen shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions the plan of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission shall act under the authority of the allied military and naval commander in chief."

GERMAN GARRISON REVOLTS
British Headquarters in Flanders, Nov. 13.—Havres—The German garrison in Brussels has revolted against the non-commissioned officers, according to a neutral reaching the British lines from Brussels. Several of the officers were killed.

STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND.
Berne, Nov. 13.—A general strike has begun throughout Switzerland.

Production of ingots at the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries for the week was at 97.7 per cent. of capacity.